American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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For the American Farmer.

ON PUBLIC ROADS.

Chapter I.

It is not my intention in writing this condensed essay, on highways, to convince or to attempt to convince any one of their importance. I set out with considering it, as a political axiom, that no country can be a great agricultural country, without having good roads to facilitate its internal commerce, and particularly, to aid the husbandman, in transporting the products of his farm to market. I lay it down as another axiom that the degree of civilization to which a nation has arrived may be fairly tested by the good or bad qualities of its public roads. Having premised this much I advance without any circuity of approach to my object.

The first inquiry for consideration is, what constitutes a highway. Much of the learning on this subject must be derived from the English common law, as our own statutes are confined principally to the construction and reparation thereof. The king's highway, as it is called by common law writers, is a public passage for the king and his subjects, and must be common to all the people, 1 Hawk; ch. 76 Sec. 1. It has not been expressly decided, whether every highway must be a thoroughfare. Lord Kenyon in the case of the Trustees of the Rugby Charity against Merryweather 11, East 275, *in nota*, seemed to admit a distinction, but no decision took place on the point of thoroughfare, and whatever fell from the learned Judge may be considered as extrajudicial, and the authority of that case has been frequently doubted. In Wood *vs.* Veale, 5 B. and A. 456 Lord Chief Justice Abbott said, "I have great difficulty in conceiving that there can be a public highway which is not a thoroughfare, because the public at large cannot well be in the use of it," but admitted that on the trial at *nisi prius*, he had instructed the jury that such a highway might exist. In a former case Lord Ellenborough had instanced a particular place as a highway, and said, "yet there is no thoroughfare." In the above mentioned case of Wood *vs.* Veale, also reported in 1 D. & R. 20. Holroyd J. said "the opinion of Lord Kenyon in the Rugby Charity *vs.* Merryweather, is somewhat shaken by the observations of Lord Chief Justice Mansfied in Woodyear *vs.* Hadden. Best, J. also said, "no man has a greater respect for Lord Kenyon than I have; but I think that decision was a departure from the principles usually received in law: if a road be for the accommodation of particular persons only, it is not a public road; and, therefore, I see no reason why the inhabitants of a street, which is not a thoroughfare, should not put a fence at the end of it and exclude the public." Turnpike roads are highways; but it does not necessarily follow, that every road is a highway where toll is taken:—a navigable river is a highway. Rex *vs.* Hammond, 10 Mod. 382. And if a water, which is a highway, change its course, and flow upon the land of another, the highway extends over the place where the water newly runs, in like manner as it existed over the ancient course, that the lord of the soil may not disturb it 22. Ass. pl. 93. A public bridge is a highway,—so is a railway made under authority of an act of parliament, by which the proprietors were incorporated, and by which it was provided that the public should have the beneficial enjoyment of the same. A railroad company having determined to render one of its branches impassable, caused the iron tram plates thereon for the space of several hundred yards to be taken up, and thereby destroyed that branch. An application was therefore made for a mandamus to compel the company to reinstate the rail road. Holroyd, J. said, "it is a public highway to be used in a particular mode." And all the Judges agreed that, for the offence complained of, the company had rendered themselves liable to be indicted. The rule to grant the mandamus was made absolute, and Abbot, C. J. said, "The writ should be to reinstate and lay down again, but not to maintain the tram road." Rex *vs.* Severn, 2. B. &. A. 646. S. C. 10 Peters d. Abr. 319. This case goes a great way to shew that incorporated companies are not such terrible monopolies, as some good folks imagine; but when created for public beneficial purposes, cannot act injuriously to that community for whose benefit they were created; and that legislatures when they call them into existence may disarm them of all power of acting in a tyrannous, capricious or injurious manner.

JAMES BOYLE.

For the American Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Much inconvenience and discomfort are frequently experienced during the heat of summer, both in country and cities; but frequently the latter, from want of sufficient shade trees about dwelling houses; and by the usual way of transplanting very small trees, a long time must necessarily elapse, before any comfort is derived from their shade; if indeed, they survive the casualties incident to the early stages of their growth, from the tender nature of the bark and the temptations offered to depradators on their foliage.

The reasons assigned by most persons in favour of a removal of small trees, are,—first, the great ease and convenience of transplanting; and, secondly, the more certain prospect of success in getting them to grow. Most persons, on reflection, would overlook the slight difficulty of removal, particularly when oppressed by the heat of summer; and with regard to the latter assumption, if proper precautions are taken, under ordinary circumstances, success is almost certain. I have now standing in my yard, trees upwards of 20 feet in height; some of which, have been transplanted about two years; all of which, are *alive and doing well.*

A few days ago I completed the removal of an oak of the following dimensions, ascertained (not by *guess*, but) by measurement.—Height from the surface of the ground, 32½ feet—circumference of the trunk one foot from the ground, 29½ inches—six feet from the ground, 19 inches.

Though I cannot now report as to my success in getting this tree to grow, I consider the prospect as almost amounting to a certainty, having succeded in removing large trees by the same process, under more unfavourable circumstances.

My mode of proceeding is as follows:—Having selected a tree in a favourable situation with reference to the place of intended deposite, I commence in the early part of the winter, when the ground is not frozen, by digging a trench round the tree, at such a distance from the trunk as to preclude the necessity of cutting any considerable portion of the roots in the operation, which necessarily must be regulated by the size and species of the tree.

After digging deep enough to get below the lateral roots, I take a sharp crow bar and pass round the tree, striking it obliquely downwards towards the centre. By this operation the tree is soon undermined; when, by the aid of oxen or horses and a long rope attached to the top of the tree it is easily overturned; in which position it is suffered to remain until the ball of earth is completely frozen.

Having now ascertained the necessary dimensions of the hole to contain the tree, I prepare for its reception by digging the hole considerably larger and deeper than the ball of earth which envelopes the roots of the tree.—This hole, when the tree is ready to be removed, is to be filled about one third full of rich earth or mould, wetted and worked up to about the consistence of mortar. When the ball of earth is completely frozen, and all ready for the removal of the tree, a chain is wrapped about half way round the ball, when by the assistance of oxen or horses it is easily rolled out of the hole. It is then to he placed in an upright position, on a low sled, or *lizzard*, and drawn to the place of deposite. Being set upright in the hole, a rope is fastened to the top of the tree, which is then waved to and fro so as to bed the roots firmly in the moistened earth; after which there is no need of securing it from being blown about by the winds, and all the interstices about the roots being completely filled by the moistened earth, the tree is ready to resume its growth in the spring as early as its brethren of the forest.

The ball of earth on the roots of the tree which I have recently transplanted, was about 18 feet in circumference, and 1½ feet thick, and weighed probably about a ton,—it was easily drawn by two yoke of oxen.

From the experiments I have made I feel confident that a tree large enough to make half a cord of wood, may be transplanted by the above method under favourable circumstances and skilful management with a pretty great certainty of success.

I have also transplanted evergreens 8 or 10 feet in height, with entire success by the same method.

7th Jan. 1843. E. PAINTER.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR: Although verbal criticism may be considered as inappropriate for the pages of an agricultural paper, yet so fine an opportunity has been presented by the remarks of your amusing and interesting correspondent, I. S. S., that I am induced to offer a few hasty remarks on this obscure subject.

Passing over the preliminary observations of your correspondent, to which I yield my unqualified assent—for I have frequently experienced the most mortifying sensations from the carelessness of compositors—I commence at once with the word *withdrawment*; and in order to arrive at correct conclusions must subject it to analytical examination. It has its origin in the verb to *draw*; to which, as a verb active, Doctor Johnson gives fifty-six definitions; as a verb neuter, twelve, and concludes by observing that, "*to draw* retains, through all its variety of use, some shade of its original meaning, *to pull*. It expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely."

Withdraw is a compound word; and if withdrawment were a legitimate derivative, drawment would be so; but this being obviously improper, and falling very harsh upon the ear, I conclude that *withdrawing* is the only proper and legitimate derivative, and that both withdrawal and withdrawment are corruptions of language.

Take another verb—*to fulfil*. We frequently meet with the word fulfilment, as being derived from it. With due submission to the opinion of others, I would write fulfilling.

Permit me to notice, *en passant*, a few other words which yet retain their original lustre, having so lately come from the mint. It may be very convenien for agriculturists to write *acreable*, and I have observed that it is generally adopted by *Editors* as well as by their correspondents; but I would never consider it otherwise than as a barbarism. What a jargon should we have by attaching this *able* to all measures of capacity or extent! Inchable, footable, roodable, mileable. And the incongruity

would not end here; all *substantives* would be equally entitled to this elegant termination; and we should then have bir*dable*, cage*able*, house*able*,—a license in word-coining to which I must beg leave to withhold my assent.

The English language is perhaps as copious as any other, and sufficiently so for us to express all our ideas with ease and elegance, without corrupting it with incongruities and barbarisms.

A general error in the use of our language consists in attaching the comparative and superlative degrees to words that admit not of comparison. *Full* is a word of this description, which of itself is complete; yet we find learned men and good writers, with very few exceptions, using *fuller* and *fullest* with as great freedom as if they were legitimate derivatives. "*This is my friend in whom I have the fullest confidence*," is a very common mode of expression. The following sentence from Denham is extremely faulty: "Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art *were* defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts." One more reflection will be sufficient to convince any one of the impropriety of using such words in the comparative or superlative degree. A ball that is *round* cannot be *rounder*; any thing *square* cannot be *squarer*; so that which is *full* cannot be *fuller*.

I have been at a loss to account for the, almost, universal error in the use of these words; and have arrived at the conclusion that it has arisen from a disposition of the human mind not to rest satisfied with mere positive assertion; and from a propensity to express itself superlatively. To this conclusion I have been led by an observation of some twenty five years; and although I have noticed the reports of our generals in the army, of our commanders in the navy; although I have somewhat critically read the Presidential messages and the *reported* speeches in Congress, there is but *one* individual, who at this time occurs to my mind, as being faultless in this respect—I allude to Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who, to say nothing of his peculiar views in politicks, is, in my humble opinion, not only a fine *belles lettres* scholar, but a logical and profound reasoner.

Not to make any invidious distinctions, the official reports of Major Gen. Brown, as well as those of General W. H. Harrison, may be considered as entitled to a high rank among productions of this kind. In our navy we have some fine writers. Capt. Spence (now no more), was one of this class. Others there are, still living, in both army and navy, of whom it would be improper to say any thing more than that they possess equal, if not superior, merit.

The writings of Gen. Washington are marked for perspicuity and good sense; but not for elegance of diction. John Randolph took more pains to improve his style than is generally known. It was more declamation than sober reasoning; better fitted for abuse than for panegyric; rather too much involved and parenthetical for a clear expression of the sense and meaning. But whither am I led? Instead of a paragraph, which was the most I intended to write when I took up the pen, I find I am verging toward an essay; and were I to pursue this interminable subject I should not finish in a *tome*. After all, style is only a matter of taste, and you know "*Degustibus non est disputendum*."

You may think I have been treading on dangerous ground, in presuming to criticise the language and productions of men of such transcendant talents.—I think so myself; but I hope there is no asperity nor ill nature mixed with my animadversions. Should some carping critic take it into his head to criticise this hasty production, I am sure he would find it to contain many errors; but you will please to bear in view that I make no pretensions to accuracy nor elegance of diction. Like one who points out the way of mankind to heaven, while he never advances a step himself,—I have detected the errors of others, without making one effort to correct my own.

W. L. H.

The Louisville Journal announces, as an important fact to Hemp growers, that a process has been discovered by which hemp can at little expense be made as white as cotton, so that it may be used in manufacturing the finest and whitest paper; and expresses a belief that hemp waste, which can be furnished at two cents per pound, will ere long be sought after by paper makers to supply the place of linen rags.

Value of Compost Manure.

The following communication from Mr. Macomber, detailing the plan he practices to accumulate and preserve manure, as well as the remarks of the editor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, from whose paper we copy, will be read with interest by all sagacious and provident culturists.

Manures—Proper Application—Cellars.

East Marshfield, Dec. 29th, 1842.

To the Editor of the Ploughman:

Sir: You asked me "to give some account of my farming," which I attempted to do in a communication which I forwarded last week, on "bogs and swamps," and without waiting to know whether you considered *that worthy of publication*, I have ventured to introduce myself again, on the strength of the *old invitation*, on another subject upon which I wish light, and upon which I am willing, (in *my way*,) to communicate what little I know myself. Who among us knows so much that he can know no more,—and who so little that he cannot increase the amount of agricultural knowledge both in himself and in others?

"Manure, the Farmer's Gold Mine."

How little do we appear to realize the truth of the above line, and how little do the best informed among us, *know* about the *most advantageous* application of the different manures, to the diversity of soils and climates!

But why should we despair?—Why not bring together what little knowledge we have each acquired *by dint of actual experiment*? Why not fill our neglected agricultural papers with our *real experience* on this, and on other subjects connected with agriculture, in which we are so deeply interested?—Surely, we can in this way mutually benefit one another, and add an untold amount of *real wealth* to the community in which we live: for I hold it to be a truism, that just in the proportion as we raise our agriculture, we adventure our *united national prosperity*.

True, we may not be able to gratify the scientific taste of the educated; yet we can tell one plain story, in a plain way;—and if we are not always grammatically correct, we can derive immense advantage from a concentrated knowledge of our agricultural successes and reverses. While we should honor the Literati, and bring what of their *real* assistance we can obtain, to our aid, we are the men who must make advances, if they are made;—it is *our business*, and we must look to ourselves for knowledge of agricultural subjects.

If manure is the farmer's gold mine—how shall we increase the quantity and improve the quality?—In what ways shall we prevent its loss? In what can we improve, in its application to different soils? I propose these questions, not because I can answer them, but that we farmers may do our best to assist one another to understand these important subjects. Should we *fill* the Ploughman this winter with communications on this subject, I have no doubt we should make a good winter's work, and become altogether better prepared to commence operations in the spring,—(should a kind Providence spare our lives;) and if not, we might benefit those who do survive. —Farmers, of all men, should not live for themselves alone; but to do good and get good.

Some years since, (like the greater proportion of my fellow-citizens, in this part of the Commonwealth,) I used to throw my horse manure into a heap during winter, and in the spring, of course, found it nearly worthless, by being burned; and to complete my loss, (according to tradition,) I applied it to low lands! I now manage, (by keeping my horse up through the year,) to make at a very trifling expense, 30 ox-loads of the best manure for high lands.

My method is to bed my horse liberally with straw, trash, &c.—Cleaning the stables once a week; thus saving the liquid part, and keeping the horse clean and comfortable—throwing the manure into a compost heap, the bottom of which I formed like a basin, about twelve feet in diameter, using loam from the sides of the roads, and mud from swamps, in layers of six or eight inches. I draw it on to my lands in the spring and autumn, finding it a first rate manure for crops of corn and rye.

I practice giving my hogs such substances as require labor to reduce to a proper fineness, such as ditch sods from my marshes and swamps, turfs, &c. giving them an opportunity to make me a compost heap of 30 to 50 ox-wagon loads per annum,—varying of course with the number of swine kept, and the amount of material used. I thought that about 40 loads from three hogs, in a season, was perhaps about the right quantity for good strength. I have found great advantage both to my hogs and manure, from conducting the wash of the house to their yards in the warm seasons of the year, by means of a cheap spout, grooved out of small pine timber,—they will endure many years, and can be afforded for 1½ cents per foot. If the distance is not more than 200 feet, the advantages will pay the expense in one season. But to what soils this manure is best adapted I am not satisfied. Will you Mr. Editor, or some of your correspondents throw some light on this subject?

I used to throw my barn manure into heaps on the outsides of my barn, and in this way suffered a great loss. I have now a barn cellar, where I compost my manure with fine loam or gravel, turning directly upon the heaps, the urine of the cattle; which I suppose to be worth nearly as much as the manure itself. I am certain that in this way I have made a great saving both in quantity and in quality. I find this compost when made of gravel a much better manure for a clayey loam, than the same quantity of pure manure; it is more active, and better adapted for such a soil—and the loam compost is equally adapted to a gravelly soil.

My barn-yard receives such materials as are good absorbents, and being located near a large body of salt marsh I usually have from 30 to 50 ox-loads, (of which is here called trash,) the sweepings of the meadows and river, which makes a soft and dry bed for cattle. I have used this manure as a top-dressing for my grass lands, but do not always realize from it such effects as I should desire: yet when mixed with the soil and rolled under for a new grass crop, I have never failed to find it a good and enduring manure.

I have formed another basin for my sink, where I make a most valuable compost with sand, gravel, loam, &c. This manure is pre-eminent as a top-dressing for low lands. I have also derived much benefit from throwing in upon my cultivated fields the mould under my stone walls, giving my hogs the turf and burning the bushes, &c. This method will pay all the bills as a manure, not to mention the removal of those unwelcome invaders, so often to be seen on the edges of our otherwise beautiful fields.

My ashes I have used with a liberal hand around my apple trees, and find two dressings in a circle of twelve feet round each tree every year, a *sure defence* against the borer and other worms; as well as an abundant top-dressing for grass. I remove the sward around the trees and keep a quantity of ashes next the trunks. I had intended to say something of lime, &c. but as my sheet is full, and having nothing very flattering to communicate, I close.

Yours respectfully,

Charles W. Macomber.

We have already made some remarks on the farming oparations of our Marshfield correspondent, and we are pleased with his promptitude in complying with our request for a written statement of his modes of proceeding. Statements coming from so intelligent a farmer as Mr. Macomber will not be injured by being *printed*. The phrase "book-farming" should be applied to those only whose farming exploits are principally on paper.

In former days, Mr. M, like most of our farmers, "threw his horse manure into a heap during winter." The consequence was it was nearly destroyed by too much heating; it would actually turn white as the ashes of walnut wood, and the whole manure from a horse during winter was not worth one good cart load well prepared. In summer it was no better while the horse went to grass. Now it seems Mr. M. makes 30 loads from a single horse kept through the year in a stable! A difference, quite. These 30 loads will be a sufficient top-dressing for two acres of ground, and two acres will yield enough hay for any horse kept up through the year, though he should eat but half the usual quantity of grain. Five tons will keep a middling horse without grain. Thus on the produce of two acres, with a small allowance of grain, a horse may be kept close at hand, and he will perform about twice as much labor as when kept in a pasture. His own manure will keep the two acres in good heart, and the labor of getting the hay is less than the labor of going after the horse and again turning him away to pasture.

Now suppose Mr. M. *to hire* two acres at a rent of $12, calling the land worth $100 per acre; this would be the whole cost of keeping the horse, independent of grain. A less sum than he would be obliged to pay for keeping his horse at pasture one half the year. But he gains more

than this; he applies his horse manure to different acres of his own land, in succession, and renders the whole more valuable.

Mr. M. experiences the great advantages of a good barn cellar. There can be no doubt that much is lost by throwing manure out at the windows and suffering it to freeze and thaw during winter. One mode of preventing this is to "compost the manure" in the winter season. This cannot be done in any place but a cellar on account of freezing. There is another mode of doing it with less labor. Let the cattle run loose under the barn and drop the whole manure among the mass of matter that was laid there in the fall to receive it. The cattle tread down the manure into the earth and very little is lost by freezing and thawing.

In regard to the kinds of manure that are best adapted to different soils we are not very positive. Horse manure is good on *all* soils; so is that from the hog and the cow. Ashes are not suitable for wet or for heavy, compact soils. Bone dust operates best on dry lands. Gypsum also should be used on dry soils. But stable manure of all kinds, and fish and flesh and sea-weed may be profitably applied to all kinds of land.

We are pleased that Mr. M. finds he can destroy the borer by the application of ashes twice a year. Once will be sufficient if he applies them at the right time. Some have succeeded by removing the soil from the tree, worms and all. And many have revived their trees by placing gravel and sand about the trunks. [Editor.

"NATIVE," AND OTHER CATTLE.

Messrs. Gaylord and Tucker—I have read, with great interest, the first volume of the Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society; and with none of the papers therein contained have I been more pleased, than with the one on "Neat Cattle," by Henry S. Randall, in which are many useful suggestions in regard to the improvement of our cattle, and the production of a breed or breeds suited to our climate and purposes.

Mr. R. fears that too many are "too prone to underrate our native stock," which he thinks "has produced animals that would suffer little by comparison with those of any other breed." In some remarks on Mr. Randall's ideas, by Mr. Wm. H. Sotham, in the Sept. No. of the Cultivator, is the following rather *ultra* expression: "He [Mr. R.] may select the best [of the native stock] if he chooses, and breed them until he is of the age of man, and my word for it, he will never breed a beast that a good judge would condescend to put his hand upon."

There may be a difficulty, I confess, in deciding such a proposition. In the first place, the *premises* should be understood and admitted by the parties. What, then, is "*native stock?*" Here is the grand point; and they may as well dispute about the merits of *British* sheep, or any other species of animal which embraces varieties very widely different in their characters, as to attempt to decide that matter until this point is settled.

If Mr. Randall is to be allowed, (and this is obviously his intention,) to take such animals as Mr. Rust's fat ox as specimens of the scrub or "native" breed, it appears to me he would be under no necesity of breeding till he is three score years and ten, before he could "produce an animal that a good judge would condescend to put his hand upon." While on my late trip to the East, I saw this ox of Mr Rust's. He is truly a most superb animal. He has, both in shape and color, all the leading characteristics of a Hereford; his shoulders are well set, his chine full, back short, loin and hips very wide, rump long, legs clean and sinewy, and he is considerably heavier than any other animal I ever saw of so little bone and offal. At the time I saw him, Mr. Rust thought his weight could not be less than 3,700 pounds; and it had been ascertained by repeated weighing, that his gain was at least three pounds per day. Notwithstanding his immense weight, he was from the justness of his proportions, very active. When lying down, he would get up as quick as a sucking calf.

I saw the man who said he raised this ox; and the history which he gave of him, was that the bull which sired him was "*part Hereford.*" In this, both he and Mr. Rust agreed. I cannot see why this statement need be doubted; for according to an account which Mr. Bennent has published, some Herefords were introduced into this part of the country several years ago. But history and tradition out of the question, it appears to me there would be as much propriety in taking an animal which should show all the principal points in shape and color of an improved Short Horn, as a specimen of the "native stock," as there is in taking this ox as such. An example of this kind would probably be regarded by the advocates of the Short Horns as not altogether fair.

Your reviewer, Commentator, in the Oct. No. of the Cultivator, in his remarks on Mr. Sotham's expression, given above, says Mr. Bakewell made a similar experiment in England to that proposed by Mr. Randall, "and it is presumable with no better cattle to begin with than Mr. Randall might probably find among what is called the 'native breed' in New York." Now it may be pretty near true that Bakewell began to breed with cattle which were not better than those which *some* have called *native* in this country; but from the best evidence to be had, it seems to me certain, that the animals with which Bakewell began to breed, were not only very good *in themselves*, but belonged to a race whose superior excellence had been long acknowledged. That under his master mind they attained still higher improvement, is neither denied nor doubted; but that the *originals* were altogether superior to our common cattle, is plain, if we admit testimony on this subject.

The first great advantage which Mr. Bakewell possessed over any one who might attempt a similar experiment, confining himself to the common cattle of this country, was the *fixed character* of his stock. Their leading points had been the same, without admixture, as far as we learn, for ages. Hence he might calculate on a certain transmission of the qualities possessed by those he first selected, hereditarily, to their offspring. The originals of our common cattle have been brought from almost every country and district from which this country has ever received emigrants. These animals, so heterogeneous in their character, have generally been bred in an indiscriminate, haphazard manner, until they have, in most cases, lost all marked resemblance to any distinct breed.

Youatt, in the work on British Cattle, gives a very interesting account of the stock from which Mr. Bakewell made his original selections. Under the head of the "Long Horns," he says: "In the district of Craven, a fertile corner of the West Riding of Yorkshire, bordering on Lancashire, and separated from Westmoreland chiefly by the western moor lands, there has been from the earliest records of British agriculture a peculiar and valuable breed of cattle." At page 189 is given a portrait of a Craven bull, "supposed to bear about him many of the characters of the old breed." The portrait conveys an idea of a most excellent animal; one of the best in the book; the body and limbs indicating surprising strength, with a rich mellow coat of hair.

In 1720, it is stated that a blacksmith by the name of Wilby, commenced the work of improving the Craven cattle, with some cows which he procured from Sir Thomas Gresley. "Soon after this," says Mr. Youatt, "Mr. Webster, of Cauly, near Coventry, distinguished himself as a breeder. He too worked upon Sir Thomas Gresley's stock. He was at considerable trouble in procuring bulls from Lancashire and Westmoreland; and he is said to have had the best stock of cattle then known." At pages 191, 192, it is said "improvevent had hitherto been attempted to be produced by selecting females from the native stock of the country, and crossing them with males of an alien breed. Mr. Bakewell's good sense led him to imagine that the object might be better accomplished by uniting the superior branches of the same breed, than by any mixture of foreign ones. On this new and judicious principle he started. He purchased two Long Horned heifers from Mr. Webster, and he procured a promising Long Horned bull from Westmoreland. To these and their progeny he confined himself." * * * "Many years did not pass before his stock was unrivalled for the roundness of its form, the smallness of its bone, and its aptitude to acquire external fat, while they were small consumers of food in proportion to their size."

The object in making these quotations is to show that the ancestors of Mr. Bakewell's stock had been considered excellent long before he began his career as a breeder.

In what I have said, I disclaim any intention to "underrate the native stock," but have been influenced only by a wish that the public may be set right in matters of fact.

Albany Cultivator. SANFORD HOWARD.

From the Central N. Y. Farmer.

CUTTING FEED FOR CATTLE.

Messrs. Editors:—My location is among the mountains in the southern part of the State of New York; but my exact whereabouts it is not proper at present to define. The result of my reflections will, from time to time be forwarded for publication, and as I sometimes emerge from my hiding place, I shall tell of some of the faults, as well as the merits of the farmers where I travel. In this communication, I shall touch upon some of the errors which prevail to a considerable extent, not only in my neighborhood, but in nearly every part of the country. The first error which I shall name is the wasteful manner of feeding stock which too generally prevails. It may be assumed as a safe calculation, that at least one fourth of the fodder may be saved by the use of the Straw-Cutter; and yet, how few of these machines are in use. But as arguments rather than mere assertions will be expected, we will enter into an estimate, for the purpose of showing the actual saving in dollars and cents; for this, after all, is one of the great objects of the farmer.—Let us suppose then, that a farmer has thirty head of cattle, which at a moderate estimate, will consume one and a half tons of hay each. Judge Buel and others, who have given the experiment a fair trial, estimate a saving of one third, or half a ton to each cow in one winter. But for fear of being considered extravagant, I will suppose that eleven and one fourth tons, or one fourth, would be saved by the use of the machine. Eleven and one fourth tons of hay at six dollars per ton, which would perhaps be less than the average price for a term of years, amount to sixty-seven and one half dollars. The extra labor in taking care of the stock would be worth, say thirty dollars, which, deducted from sixty-seven and one half, leaves thirty-seven and one half, a sum sufficient to pay for two good machines. With this view of the subject, then, it will be seen that in a course of years, a considerable saving would be made; but this is the most unfavorable view which can be taken of this subject.—Hay in many parts of the country will average ten dollars per ton, and is frequently worth that price in nearly every part of the State. It is, however, in feeding straw and corn stalks, that the greatest saving is effected by cutting, and so great is my confidence in the propriety of this method of preparing coarse fodder for stock, that it is my firm conviction, that it would be better for any farmer who has not the means at command, to sell a sufficient quantity of fodder to pay for the machine and extra labor, than to feed in the old fashioned and slovenly method, without cutting. Every farmer knows that in feeding stalks whole, about one half of the value of the fodder is wasted, while stalks properly cut with a machine, will be entirely consumed.

Straw properly cut, may be mixed with hay or stalks, when the necessity or the convenience of the farmer may require it, and will be more readily eaten by cattle than when fed whole; for every farmer has found some difficulty in making cattle eat straw, in any considerable quantity, unless, (as is the practice with some,) a considerable quantity of grain is left in the straw. Taking into view all these advantages, it appears to me that the saving in the winter's keeping of a cow, cannot be less than half a ton of hay, which in the stock of thirty cows, would make a saving of fifteen tons, or ninety dollars, from which deduct thirty dollars for extra labor, and we have a saving of sixty dollars for the use of the machine in a single winter. There is, however, another point which ought not to be overlooked, and which is second in importance to no other branch of agriculture. Instead of selling the fodder which would be saved in the way we have pointed out, the farmer may keep a greater number of cattle, and consequently, the quantity of manure will be so increased, as to aid materially in the renovation of the soil. This cannot fail to have its proper weight with every calculating farmer. But as I may hereafter touch upon the subject of manures, it is proper to abstain from a discussion of this branch of agriculture.

A MOUNTAINEER.

Southern Cotton Market—The news by the steamer Britannia reached New Orleans on the morning of 2d inst. An animated demand for Cotton immediately sprung up, and during the day 19,250 bales were sold at 5¼a6 cents. With a small exception this heavy business was altogether transacted on English account. The advance in price, before the day elapsed, was ¼ to ½ cent. Freights also rose, and were current at ¾d. to Liverpool and 1¼ to Havre. At Mobile on the 3d, about 3000 bales were taken, at prices ranging from ¼ to ¾ ct. above previous quotations.—*American.*

Hot-beds.—Preparations should now be made to form hot-beds for raising cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, &c.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Mr. Colman's Address—We have read with no less interest than edification, the *Address* delivered by the Rev. Henry Colman, before the Agricultural Society of Monroe county, N. Y., and we return him our thanks for the rich treat its perusal afforded us. We have read many agricultural addresses in our day, but never one with more pleasure than this. It bears all the ear-marks of its author, and will compare with any other kindred production of the age, for its bold originality of thought, forcible elucidation and truthful philosophy.

Deranged condition of the Exchanges—Some months since, we placed a number of accounts against subscribers in Albama, in the hands of a collector travelling through that state. He subsequently remitted to his partner in Philadelphia, a draught in our favor, on *Mobile*, for the amount of the small portion of the bills which had been collected, after deducting *twenty-five per cent.* commission for his collections, and ¾ per ct. for difference between the interior of Alabama and Mobile. At the time the draught should have arrived, the *discount* between Philadelphia and Mobile was 40 *per ct.* against the latter, and about ¾ per ct. between the former and Baltimore, in favor of the latter—So that, had the amount reached us in due order of time, we would have found ourself minus 66½ per cent. to which we may add ¼ per ct. for postage. But the transaction does not stop here—we have had no intelligence to this day from the partner in Philadelphia, of the reception by him of the draught, (although we know, as far as he is concerned, that our interests will be attended to)—and it may have either been lost or stolen from the mail, or, for aught we know to the contrary, the bank or house on whom the draught was made, may have fared the same fate which has attended so many institutions and houses during the past year, and thus cancelled the whole concern.

We mention this fact for the purpose, 1st, of evincing to our law-makers, the absolute necessity for the adoption of some system for the bettering of the currency of the country, and, 2dly, to show our *patrons* what disadvantages we are subjected to, by their omissions to transmit the amounts respectively due by them, through their several postmasters, who are allowed by the department to frank moneys due to publishers free of postage. We feel well convinced that the want of punctuality, on the part of a very large number of our subscribers, is the result of inadvertence, and we are equally well convinced, that if they could embody in their minds a just conception of the inconvenience which that inadvertence imposes upon us, that in their kind feelings, we would find a guaranty against a repetition of its evil consequences, as we are well assured, that a liberal and enlightened class like that of agriculturists, could not, wittingly, inflict an injury upon one, whose greatest delight consists in advancing the great cause to which they are bound by all the ties of interest and feeling. We, therefore, request those in arrears, to transmit us through their respective postmasters such sums as they may be severally indebted to us.

Agricultural Chemistry—Lectures—Analyzing of Soils.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of Professor *Wm. Baer*, which will be found in another column. By it, it will be perceived, that he proposes to deliver a course of lectures in this city, on *Agricultural Chemistry*, and, if sufficient encouragement should be offered, to extend his course, so as to deliver them in every county in Maryland, as also to make accurate analyses of such soils as may be sent for that purpose, or to give his opinion thereon, as may be required. From the plan of Mr. Baer's course, and his ability to carry it out, we contemplate the happiest results, in the enlightenment of the public mind upon a subject, which all will admit is of the deepest interest to the prosperity of our State; for what can be more so, than to place within the possession of the agriculturist, the knowledge of the constituent elements of which his soils may be composed. By such knowledge, he is not only made acquainted with what they contain, but with what they may require to render them fertile. Every farmer or planter knows, by the products of his respective fields, whether they be fertile or infertile—whether they be rich or poor—but, for the want of a knowledge of their contents, he cannot tell the particular kind of manure of which they may be deficient, or what they may have in excess, so that in all his efforts to *improve*, he has, of necessity, to proceed in the dark, and the probability is, that he may be adding substances which his soils do not need, because they may already contain them in abundance. Such efforts, to restore to his lands their exhausted fertility, however laudable, must, in the very nature of things, often prove unavailing, and after all his labor, trouble and expense, he may reap nothing but disappointment, whereas, had he been apprised of the constituents of his soils, by comparing their relative elements with those of fertile soils, he would have seen at one view, the particular substances which were wanted, and thus been spared all his abortive labors.

Of the terms of Mr. *Baer*, it is not our intention to say much, as they are sufficiently comprehensive to be understood by all; we may, however, be permitted to remark, that they are *liberal* in the broadest and most expansive sense of the term, and look more to the enlightenment of the agricultural mind, than to his own personal aggrandizement, and are most happily adapted to the peculiar disjointed state of the times.

The plan of Mr. Baer's course, as he explained it to us, we highly approve. He proposes to deliver his lectures, explain the various subjects which he may treat in a familiar manner, so as to impress his meaning upon the mind of every member of his class, to teach the process of analysing soils by the most simple and accurate method; to explain what constitutes a fertile soil; the cause of sterility; the best means of improving lands, and the nature, effect and operation of the various kinds of manure, mineral, animal and vegetable. And, in order that his classes may profit by his course of lectures, he means to institute a series of questions, embracing the whole range of subjects discussed by him, to which he will require answers from every member of his classes, and invite questions on their parts, to which he, in his turn, will give the answers. The advantage of such a plan of communicating knowledge will strike the most casual observer, and therefore, requires no illustration from us.

Mr. Baer, in addition to his qualifications as a practical Chemist, of many years experience, is a *practical farmer*. This latter qualification gives him great advantage over ordinary chemists, and from his zeal in behalf of the cause of agriculture, we have no hesitancy in recommending him to the agriculturists throughout Maryland, as being eminently qualified to discharge the duties of an Agricultural Lecturer, with distinguished honor to himself and benefit to his pupils. Thus impressed with the importance of the subject, and with the capability of Mr. Baer, we respectfully suggest to the farmers in the several counties, the propriety of forming classes and securing his services.

Immense successive crops of Wheat—Mode of Manuring, &c.

In our paper of the 21st ultimo we gave an extract from an essay of S. H. Black, esq. in which it was stated that Adam Whann, esq. of Elkton, Md. had raised wheat on a ten acre lot for four *successive* years; that the product had averaged 400 bushels per year, or 40 bushels to the acre, and that the lot was then in wheat, making the *fifth* consecutive year. Appended to that extract, we made such comments as the extraordinary nature of the case appeared to justify, and respectfully called upon the venerable owner of the lot, to favor the public with answers to certain queries which we took the liberty of submitting to him. To those queries Mr. *Whann* has made a prompt and satisfactory response, as will appear by the annexed communication, thus making the public, and ourself greatly his debtors, and in all sincerity we tender him our heartfelt gratitude.

There are two features about Mr. Whann's culture, that go to astound us. The first is, that such heavy crops should, without change, be grown for *five successive* years on the same land: and, that such success should have attended his wheat crop after being manured with stable manure; for that, with the exception of the burning of the stubble one year, was the only manure which his lot received during the whole period it was in wheat. The growing of successive crops of the same grain upon the same land, and the manuring of wheat with stable manure, are both opposed to the approved theory of rotation of crops, and he who should undertake to do either, at this day, would be considered rather a bold experimenter, if not a daring innovator. In England, as well as in this country, it is considered that the *Rust*, in a majority of cases, will attack any wheat thus manured, and yet in the case of Mr. Whann, although, in some instances, his neighbors' wheat were rusted, his escaped unscathed. It is not our intention to attempt to determine to what cause this immense product is to be ascribed, and for the very obvious reason, that we feel unequal to such task; but it may be profitable to note the facts as presented, so as to elicit inquiry by experienced wheat growers. And with that object, we will endeavor to present the results in such form as to be the most striking to the eye of the reader.

In the first place it may be well to remark, that the lot had been cleared for many years, and had been a considerable time in clover and timothy.

The following table will shew the course of treatment and crops:

No. of years in culture.	What Crop grown.	How prepared.	How manur'd	Product of the 10 acr. lot in bushels.	Product per acre in bushels.
1st	Corn	Plo'd&harr.	with clo'r ley	850	85
2d	Barley	do do	witho't manu.	350	35
3d	Wheat	do do twice	stable manure	422	42 1-20
4th	do	Plo'd&harr.	do	400	40
5th	do	do do	do&burn.stub.	350	35
6th	do	do do	stable manure	400	40
7th	do	do do	lightly with do	300	30

By examining the above table, we find, that this lot out of a course of culture of *seven* years, was *five* years in wheat; that during each of those latter years, the ground was enriched with stable manure, and that, notwithstanding the application of this heating substance, it continued to yield immense crops, making an *average acreable product* of more than 37 bushels of merchantable wheat: that the falling off in the last of the five years, is accounted for by Mr. Whann, who ascribes it to his sowing *white* wheat, instead of *red*, on one half of it. The half in *white*, only yielding 100 bushels, while that in red produced 200, being equal to any of the preceding years but the first, so that, in fact, there could not be said to have been any falling off in product, that was not produced by an error in substituting one kind of wheat for another. Let us point out the system pursued by Mr. Whann:

He ploughed once and harrowed twice.

He sowed *early*, viz. on the 15th of September in each year.

He sowed *two* bushels to the acre.

He changed his seed each year.

He manured with stable manure and lime—and

The kind of wheat which he found *best*, was the *red chaff*.

We think it was by his *early sowing*, that he was enabled to escape the Rust, and may it not have been the vigorous growth of the wheat plants, superinduced by the stable manure, that induced them to resist the Fly. We merely suggest this opinion, and will mention, that Earl Stimson, of Saratoga county, New York, always makes his wheat crop the first in rotation, and manures it both with barn-yard manure and leached ashes, in the proportion of 5 loads of the former to 3 of the latter. His crops of wheat average from 30 to 40 bus. to the acre, in fields of 50 and 60 acres. We allude to this latter fact, with the view of letting our readers see, that Mr. Whann's case is not an isolated one, and that he does not stand solitary and alone, in the successful application of animal manure to wheat.

With these remarks, we will call attention to the subjoined letter from our venerable and respected correspondent.

ELKTON, January 6, 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir:—I observe in your paper of the 21st ult. a request that I should give you some information respecting five successive crops of wheat grown on a *ten acre* lot, which formerly belonged to me at this place. The lot was clear of timber as long as I had any knowledge, except 2 or 3 Black Walnut trees. The soil is a light sandy loam mould; it had been in clover and timothy for some years, then put it in corn, and it produced 850 bus. of good sound corn—then ploughed the next spring, and 20 bushels of Barley sowed—produce 350 bushels. That fall manured over with stable manure, ploughed once, and 20 bushels of good red chaff wheat sowed and harrowed each way. The produce was 422 bushels wheat, weighing 61 lbs. to the bushel—the 2nd year manured over with stable manure and ploughed once as before, limed and harrowed in—produce 400 bushels. 3d year being a very dry season, ploughed a few furrows round the lot and set fire to the stubble and turned it into the earth—then gave it a light coat of stable manure, ploughed once, limed and harrowed as before—produce 350 bushels. 4th year covered over with stable manure—ploughed once, and harrowed as before—produce 400 bushels. 5th year covered over lightly with stable manure, ploughed once, limed and harrowed in as before—produce 300 bushels. I sowed my wheat about the 15th September—never ploughed but once a year, and harrowed in both ways, changing my seed every year. It was not disturbed by any insect during that time.—Some of my neighbours complained of the fly and rust affecting their crops, but mine was not affected with either. I attributed the small crop of the 5th year to my having seeded one half the lot with *white* wheat—the produce of that half was only 100 bus.

Respectfully your friend, ADAM WHANN.

Mr. Colman's European Agricultural Tour and Survey—We give below the *Prospectus* of the contemplated Agricultural Tour and Survey, to be made by Professor Colman, to which we most earnestly call the attention of all. From the mind of a man like Mr. Colman, directed to the acquisition of knowledge upon such subjects, with intelligence and zeal, we anticipate the most pleasing and gratifying results, and commend him to the patronage of the agricultural public, under the firm belief, that all that is valuable in *European agriculture*, adapted to the husbandry of this country, may be gleaned from the Reports which it is his intention to publish. The labors of this distinguished gentleman are familiar to the whole agricultural community; for who is it among them, that has not profited by his Reports of the agriculture of Massachusetts—who that has not admired his comprehensive arrangements and illustrations; his vast collection of facts; his profound deductions, and happy application of theory to practice? To such we need not say aught in commendation of the ability of Mr. C., or of the utility of his proposed works, as they are as well aware as we are of both; but we will say, that the American Agriculturist never had a better opportunity presented to him than the present, of benefitting himself and advancing the interests of husbandry.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR AND SURVEY.

Several gentlemen, interested in the advancement of Agricultural science and improvement and of Rural education, have proposed to Mr. Henry Colman, late Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, to visit Europe for these objects. The plan is for him to spend a year in England in the examination of the Husbandry and Rural Economy of that country, and a year on the Continent in the examination of French, Flemish, Swiss and German Husbandry, and especially the Agricultnal or Manual labor Schools and the Experimental Farms.

It is thought that such an examination, as yet never undertaken by an American, might, if well conducted, essentially conduce to the advancement of agricultural knowled and improvement in this country; and especially serve the cause of rural and practical education, which is now exciting great interest throughout the United States. The general plan of the Survey will conform to Mr. Colman's Survey of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

It is proposed to publish his reports in successive numbers. The first number is expected to appear by the first January, 1844, and sooner if practicable. The rest of the number will follow in convenet succession at intervals of two or three months.

The whole work will be comprised in eight, or at most ten, numbers of at least 100 pages each, handsomely printed in octavo form, stitched and covered, and embellished with necessary and useful drawings and engravings, title pages and index.

The cost will be 50 cents each number to subscribers. Gentlemen who subscribe are understood as subscribing for the whole work.

As the enterprise involves of necessity a large expense, it is expected that one dollar per copy will be paid on subscribing; or otherwise one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one on the delivery of the second number; one on the delivery of the fifth number; one on the delivery of the seventh number; and one on the delivery of the ninth number, should the work be extended to ten numbers.

An early notice is respectfully requested of gentlemen who are disposed to encourage this enterprise, addressed to Henry Colman, Rochester, N. Y., or to Little & Brown, Boston, Boston, Mass.

It is intended that the numbers shall be delivered in all the large cities, and without expense to subscribers unless ordered by mail.

Mr. Colman feels greatly indebted for the liberal encouragement which his personal friends and the public spirited friends of Agricultural Improvement, wherever it has been presented to them, have given to his enterprise; and designs to leave early in spring. After the 1st March next he may be addressed at Boston, Mass.

Rochester, Dec. 22, 1842.

Prices of Produce in the West—We have in another place, given a statement of the loss and inconvenience we have sustained in a single case, through the derangement of the monetary affairs of the South—and we have good reason to believe that the Mercantile, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests generally, could show similar and numerous instances of suffering arising from the same cause—Bad as it is, however, in that region, we question if the entire Western States, with the exception, perhaps, of Kentucky, are not equally affected in their circulating medium. This evil has carried misery and distress thro' those vast and fertile regions, to a degree unprecedented in our country, since the days of the famous Continental money—And is it not a burning shame to our country, that there is such a lack of patriotism, of self-devotion, of statesmanship, on this all-important subject,—for the currency of the country has been justly likened to the blood coursing through the animal body, the derangement of which affects the whole system,—that whilst the country is bleeding at every pore, and ruin, desolation and distress are being brought to the door of every one of the productive classes, there are none with ability to come to the rescue, and enabled to point to any period of our own history, or that of other civilized commercial nations, for some system which experience has proved effectual, and upon which every true patriot, and well wisher of the best interests of his country, could rally. It is a question that comes home to every man in the community in which he is personally interested, and the very bread of his children is at stake; for, until this disease in the body politic is healed, the natural tendency of every great interest will most certainly be downward; labor and capital cannot receive their just remuneration, and general bankruptcy will be the inevitable consequence.

These reflections have presented themselves to our mind, from reading the various items of intelligence from the West, relative to the great scarcity of money, and the depressed prices of produce; for a fair specimen of which we annex an extract of a letter from Missouri, dated at St. Louis, Dec. 22d:

"In passing through the market yesterday, I saw things selling, and in the greatest abundance at the following prices. Chickens, large and good, 4 cts.; turkeys, wild, weighing 12 to 18 lbs. 25 cts. each; beef, small quantity, 2a3 cts.; hind quarters 75a150cts., and fore quarters 50 to 75 cts. each; quails, the largest and best in the world, 18 to 25 cts. doz.; partridges as large as hens, 6 to 8 cts. doz. The best venison 1 to 2 cts. per lb.; potatoes 10 to 12½ c. bu.; corn 12 to 14 cts. bu.; honey in abundance at 4 to 6 cts. lb.; butter 5 to 8 cts.; and every thing else in proportion, and hard to sell at these prices. All kinds of articles, such as deer skins, furs, &c. almost at your own price—The cry is no money, but plenty of produce."

For the American Farmer.

From Mrs. S. A., of Baltimore—who, by instinct, by experience and by talents, is, as I am persuaded, the best nurse in these United States—I obtained the following

Recipe for making a Lotion for a Sprain or Bruise.

Pint of soft Soap
Pint of strong Vinegar
Handful of common Salt
Table spoonful of Saltpetre.

Let us not hide our lights under a bushel.

American Flour—The Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Union says:—

"During the recent discussion in the London papers respecting the relative prices of flour and bread, (the complaint being that the miller and baker keep up the price of flour and bread, wheat being now much lower in price than for many years past,) a curious fact has transpired. It appears that Lemann, buiscuit maker, Threadneedle street—who made an immense fortune by his business—found, by experience, that either in biscuit or bread, American flour will absorb from a 13th to a 7th more of its weight in water, than any other flour. Mrs. Randell, in her domestic cookery, (which made more money for John Murray, of Albemarle street, than Byron's most successful works,) states also, that a stone (14 lbs.) of American flour will make 21 1-2 lbs. of bread, while the best kind of English flour will, from a like quantity, produce only 18 1-2 lbs. of bread. This is a curious fact, but as it is now taking the rounds of the public journals, must operate favorably for American flour."

THRESHING MACHINES—Machines for threshing grain, and driven by horse power, have come into extensive use, and in some of the States have wholly superseded the flail; yet, in all the most approved machines, there is evidently a needless loss of power, in consequence of the breaking of the straw; in fact it must require three times as much power to break the straw to pieces, as would be required to detach the grain from the straw by a judicious application of power. Most of the threshing machines in use, are on the principle of Lane's; having a set of stout iron teeth projecting from a cylinder, and passing through, between, and among another set of teeth which projects from a concave altogether, and another cylinder was placed behind the first, and made to turn in a contrary direction, the straw with the grain being put in rapid motion by the first cylinder, would meet the teeth of the second, and the concussion and sudden jerk in its change of direction, would effectually detach the grain, while the straw would be thrown upward several feet, clearing the machine, but without being broken.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Greenhouse plants of all kinds should now be put in good order, by repotting, if they need it, tying up the plants, marking the pots, &c. Many kinds may also be propagated this month.

Cactuses should be kept rather dry this month.

Reclaiming Waste Lands.

Farmers are beginning to be sensible of their true interest, in bringing into culture, lands which have lain dormant, or worse than that, for ages. The work is but just commenced; there is a wide field for action, and one which promises a rich reward. Many meadows and bogs, which a few years since produced only brushwood and the coarsest herbage, now yield grass of the first quality. There are hundreds of acres in almost every town, yet in a state of nature, but it will ere long be subdued by our hardy and industrious yeomanry, and prove one of the most lucrative branches of agriculture. I saw 25 acres of meadow together, the past season, which a few years since was considered worthless, that could not now be bought for one hundred dollars per acre. It required much labor and expense to reclaim it, but it will now return four fold.

Farmers of moderate means can proceed on a moderate scale; one acre improved, like one talent improved, will have its reward. Our sandy soil is susceptible of much improvement, and much has been done in England, in this way; many large tracts of land there, which once were nothing but barren sand, have been converted into fruitful fields, and returned a large profit after defraying the expenses.—By the addition of clay and loam or marl, and incorporating them with this kind of soil, its nature is so changed that it is capable of retaining moisture as well as producing great crops. The like beneficial results will follow in spreading the sand on cold meadows, which renders them unfavorable to the growth of coarse grasses; great improvement has been made by this process alone. We have many tracts of rocky land in New England lying waste, which might be converted to some profitable purpose. I have seen good orchards on lands which were too rocky to admit of cultivation; the trees may be kept in a thrifty condition by digging about them where it is impracticable to plough.

Much improvement is yet to be made in our clayey lands, which, being almost impervious to water, retain the rain which falls upon them for a long time near the surface. By draining sufficiently to carry off this surplus water, and proper cultivation, this kind of soil may be rendered productive;—the sub-soil plough is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, by moving the soil deeply without bringing it to the surface. Lands of this description, where this plough has been used, are found to produce much better crops and to be in a fit state to cultivate much sooner after rains than where the common plough only is employed; the roots find their way down into the deeply pulverized soil, which would otherwise be so hard and tenacious that they must run near the surface and suffer severely in dry seasons.

It is frequently the case when a farmer has a few hundred dollars clear of debt, that he invests it in land, and adds acre to acre, when his farm is already too large, and even his best soil does not produce one quarter it is susceptible of by enriching and skilful management. Let them expend this surplus money in improving their waste lands, and they will not only find it profitable, but check the tide of emigration which is rolling from New England westward. O. V. H.

There is no doubt, that where the surface and sub-soil are very tenacious and almost impervious to water, that great advantages may be derived from the use of the sub-soil plough.

Clayey lands are much improved by fall ploughing and exposure to the operation of frost; also by liming thoroughly, and by a free admixture with silicious earths or coarse sand. These serve to break up the clay,—gives a freer circulation to the water up and down,—also, expose it more to atmospheric influences; and though under this treatment, the roots of vegetation may not penetrate any deeper, yet they will be more equally and properly supplied with all the requisites of vegetable life at all seasons. —[*Ed. Boston Cultivator.*

From the Central New-York Farmer.

Ruta Baga.

Messrs. Editors:—As you say, "it is the duty of every farmer, to contribute something to the general knowledge," and "that it is in his power to aid the cause of improvement, by furnishing matter for your columns;" I will endeavor to fulfil my part, and commence by giving you my method of growing, harvesting, storing and feeding Ruta Bagas.

It is now nine years since I commenced farming, and I have never failed of trying to grow Ruta Bagas, and have always succeeded in procuring good crops, with the exception of the first and fourth. The failure of the first, I attributed to bad management, by putting them on soil too much inclining to clay, which is not congenial to their growth, and leaving the plants too near together; the fourth, by using long manure on a sod, and burying it too deep, and by omitting to plough until before the seed was sown, thereby not preparing the soil properly for the reception of the seed. The manure being beyond the reach of the roots of the young plant, their growth was slow, and the flea swept them clean, and I was obliged to sow a second time, which carried them so late in the season, that they did not attain their full growth. Neither of the crops were a failure; but they were not satisfactory. The greatest crop I ever raised, was 800 bushels to the acre, and I shall not be satisfied until I can grow 1000 bushels to the acre.

The past season, I cultivated 3½ acres in Ruta Bagas. The land had lain in pasture for a number of years; in the fall of 1840 it was ploughed seven inches deep, and carefully turned over by an excellent ploughman. In the spring following, it was cross-ploughed, harrowed, and then laid out in furrows 2½ feet apart, and potatoes planted. The knolls which inclined more to sand, were manured with horn-shavings, and hogs bristles, one handful to each set. Twelve rows through the middle, were manured with salt mackerel, which were spoiled, putting half a fish to every set. It was an unfavorble season for potatoes, if you recollect, a severe drought in the summer injured their growth. The rows manured with the salt fish I noticed, stood the drought much better than any other part of the field; the vines were long, and of a dark healthy color, while the others were brown and shrivelled, and on harvesting, we found them of a large and even size, of excellent quality and the yield far better than any other part of the field.

Last winter I purchased 26 two-horse loads of the refuse of a glue factory, consisting of lime, bones, wool, hair, and pieces of pelt, some of which had lain there for two or three years. To 20 loads of this, I added 40 loads of yard manure, mixing it thoroughly.

In April last, the piece was ploughed deep, and left until the middle of June, when the manure was hauled on and evenly spread, which covered all, except ¾ of an acre, on which was put six loads of the factory refuse, without any yard manure. It was then ploughed and harrowed thoroughly, mixing the soil and manure. It was then thrown into ridges, 27 inches apart; the tops flattened with a light roller, the horse walking between the rows, and flattening two rows at every time. The seed was deposited half an inch deep, with a drill, (Bement's,) on the 18th of June.

On that part of the field where the yard manure was applied, the plants made their appearance on the fourth day after sowing, while on that part where the refuse of the glue-factory was put, they did not shew but very few plants until the 10th day, were sickly and grew so tardily, that the flea devoured them about as fast as they made their appearance; in fact we were obliged to transplant the whole of the ¾ of an acre; showing most conclusively, in my opinion, that the Ruta Baga requires a quick and active manure, to give them an early start, to get them out of the way of their greatest enemy the flea.

On the 18th of July, the cultivator was run between the rows, and they were thinned with the hoe, leaving the plants from 8 to 10 inches apart. In August, the Cultivator was again run through them, and they were hoed at intervals when convenient. Nothing more was done to them until we commenced pulling them in November; the crop measured 2355 bushels.

I will here remark, that where the salt fish was used, the year previous, it was perceptible at some distance, the tops being of a darker hue, more vigorous, and continued so through the season, and on raising, we found them larger and thicker in the neck, and smaller in the hubb, showing that the salt will increase the top at the expense of the bottom.

The greater part of the crop I put in a cellar, the remainder in heaps in the field, for feeding my ewes in lambing time. The heaps are made in the following manner, which I have never known to fail when properly attended to. A trench, 6 feet wide, of any length required, and one foot deep, is dug in a dry situation, generally on a knoll, the roots after having been topped, and divested of the small fibrous roots, are thrown into the trench and laid up in the form of a roof. A coat of straight rye straw, from eight to ten inches in thickness, is put on in such a position as to conduct the water off, if any should reach it. Earth is then thrown on by digging a trench, beginning at the bottom, and going around the heap until the whole is covered. The earth will press the straw and prevent its running through to the roots. A coat of 10 to 12 inches is sufficient for our common winters. The trench will prevent the water from getting into the heap. There is more danger of getting the covering too thick or too thin. They are more liable to suffer from heat than from frost. After the earth is all put on, it should be carefully clapped down with the spade, to make it the more effectually shed the rains. After a few days, I take a crow-bar and thrust it in the top, along the ridge, down into the heap, no matter if it breaks some of the roots, and open holes three feet apart to let off the gas or vapor which is generated by a partial fermentation. A flat stone, one edge set up an inch or two, or a wisp of straw may be put into the holes to prevent the rain from getting in, which completes the work for the winter.

With me the Ruta Baga is a valuable crop. They afford the greatest quantity of food per acre, for my stock, while they seem to exhaust the soil less, and leave it in the best possible condition for a succeeding crop. It is too rich for oats, but well calculated for barley, and clover-seed always "takes" well sown with it. I feed them to my cattle, sheep, hogs, (boiled,) and occasionally to my horses, with apparent advantage,

C. N. Bement.

Three Hills Farm, Jan. 1843.

The Culture of Hemp.

Messrs. Editors:—The culture of Hemp might become a source of much profit to the farmers of the Northern and Western sections of our State. Experience has fully proved that our climate and a very great proportion of our soil, are well adapted to the production of this plant. And the opinion that its successful growth is exclusively confined to the alluvial bottom lands, has been fully demonstrated to be erroneous, by the experience of the farmers of Washington and Saratoga, as well as other parts of the State. It is with Hemp, as with any other crop, a rich soil will produce more abundantly than a poor soil. The encouragement which Government is at all times desirous to afford the Hemp of our own growth, added to the operation of a Tariff, imposing a duty upon imported Hemp, cannot fail to secure to the American Hemp the entire control of our own markets.

It is said that we import from foreign countries the annual amount of from $9,000,0000 to $10,000,000 in Hemp and Hemp goods, in all their various descriptions, and that thus far, the production of the article in this country has not been sufficient to supply the increased consumption, and that the importations annually increase.

It is a subject of great national importance, that this country should be independent of foreign supplies of an article of so great and general use, and of such absolute necessity. Our eastern Farmers are already raising Hemp to a considerable extent, and to very great profit to themselves. The scarcity and consequent high price of seed, render it difficult for the farmers generally, to engage in the immediate culture of Hemp, for the lint, and consequently, has induced an attention to the production of the seed crop. Hemp, when intended for the seed, should be planted with care, in drills, at a suitable distance; for which purpose, a machine called the Hemp drill, so constructed as to deposite the seed with the utmost exactness, has been found to be of great utility. When planted in this manner and properly cultivated, Hemp generally produces from twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre; and instances are not unfrequent of its yielding from fifty to sixty. The seed is generally worth from three to six dollars per bushel.

Hemp when sown for the lint should be sown broadcast, from two to three bushels of seed to the acre, depending on the quality of the land, and usually produces from seven to ten hundred weight of clean Hemp, and from six to eight bushels of seed to the acre. Prime hemp is worth in the market between two and three hundred dollars per ton. When we take into consideration the peculiar adaption of our soil and climate, and the great facility in dressing and preparing the hemp, no doubt can exist of our ability to compete with foreign countries, even with Russia in the growth and manufacture of the imported article. The farmers of our country will find it greatly to their advantage to give this crop their early attention, as a source of much greater profit than any to which they can appropriate their best lands.—*Central N. Y. Farmer.* L.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—About 1300 head of Live Hogs have come in from the West during the week; and the sales embrace about 900 head at prices ranging from $3.25 to $3,50 per 100 lbs. There are now 400 head in market unsold.

Cotton.—Sales of good Gulf Cotton at 8¼ cents. The stock in market is fair.

Cloverseed.—The best parcels will not command more than $3,75 from stores. We quote the store rates at $3,25a3,75

Molasses.—Good New Orleans, new crop, is held at 20a21 cents—but there are no sales to report. At auction on Monday 6 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses were sold at 15¼ cts. At auction to-day, 110 bbls. New Orleans Molasses were sold at 18¼ cts, and 40 bbls N. O. Syrup, at 19¼a20 cts.

Sugars.—Market very qviet. We note a sale, by private contract, of 135 hhds, new crop New Orleans on terms not transpired. At auction Monday 34 hhds. new crop Porto Rico were sold at $5,10 a $5,30. To-day at auction, 180 hhds. New Orleans were sold at $4,75a$5,40. At the same time 225 bbls. Laguayra were offered, and 100 bbls. sold at $6.35a$6,45—balance withdrawn.

Tobacco.—Sales of Maryland Tobacco were made this week to a moderate extent, but the assortment is so much broken that purchasers find little inducement to buy just now. The better kinds continue scarce and wanted. Some holders have withdrawn from the market at present in hopes of an improvement in the Spring. We continue to quote as before, viz: inferior and common Maryland $2,50a$3.50; middling to good $4a$6; good $6,50a$8; and fine $8a$12. The stock of Ohio is not large and former prices are fully maintained, viz:—Common to middling $3.50a$4.50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6 50a$10; fine yellow $7,50 a $10; and extra wrappery $11a$13 The inspections comprise 36 hhds Maryland, and 10 hhds Ohio.

Cattle—The supply of Beef cattle at the scales this morning was larger than for several weeks past, and prices rated somewhat lower. Of 600 head that were offered for sale upwards of 300 were taken by packers and butchers, at prices ranging from $1,75 to $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3,50 a $6 net as in quality. The sales to packers were generally at $3.50a$4, and those to butchers at $4 a $6 net: one or two parcels of very superior cattle brought higher prices. A drove of 100 head was taken North, and the balance remain unsold.

Flour—Sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday to some extent at $3,75, which shows a further slight decline. To-day holders are offering to sell at the same price, but we are not advised of any sales worthy of notice.—The receipt price is unsettled. Holders of City Mils ask $4,12½, but we hear of no transactions.

Grain—One or two parcels of Wheat reached this city by water yesterday. We quote fair to prime Md. reds at 70 a 80 cts. and inferior sorts lower as in quality. Sales to-day of Md. Corn afloat at 40 a 42 cts. for white, and 41 cts. for yellow. The last sale of Oats afloat was at 25 cts.

Provisions—There is very little doing in any description of provisions, and we repeat last quotations which are merely nominal, viz: New Mess Pork is held at $11,50; No. 1 at $9,50; Prime at $8,50; New Mess Beef at $8 50; No. 1 at $7 and Prime at 5.—We quote New Baltimore Bacon as follows: Hams at 7¼ to 8 cents; Sides at 5 cents, and Shoulders at 4¼ a 5 cents, with small sales only. The last sales of Lard of which we are advised were at 6 cents, 4 mos. Holders are offering to sell however at a fraction less.

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams, $20—for the Ewes, $15.

Also, 2 very super or SOWS, of the pure BERKSHIRE breed, selected for breeders, one 7, the other 8 mos. old, just been put to Gorsuch's imported boar Prince. Price $15 each. Apply to

Jan. 11 S. SANDS.

CATTLE TAKEN TO WINTER.

A gentleman who has extensive and comfortable accommodations for wintering cattle, with abundance of hay and cut provender, will take a number of cows at 2 dollars per month each, and the utmost care will be taken of them. Apply at this office.

ja 4 3t

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is $40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any or other kind of machinery at the shortest notice.

Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the neatest and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands of the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

au 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9 OBED HUSSEY

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS,

&c. &c.

☞ *Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.* ☜

The *subscribers* offer for Sale, *Goldsborough's Corn Sheller* and *Husking Machine*,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with *blower* attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements;—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STORE,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes	Harrows, 5 kinds
Threshing Machines, do	Rollers and Drill Machines
Vegetable Cutters	Yankee Ox Yokes
Fanning Mills, 2 sizes	Harvest Tools, all kinds
Churns, 3 sizes	Post hole Augurs
Lime Spreaders	PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, embracing
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers	the Subsoil and several other kinds of late introduction

Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment

TREES and PLANTS do do

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c. R. SINCLAIR, jr. and CO.

no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

BENTLEY'S AGRICLTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of *Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers*, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the pinciples of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost $100, or more, is now offered at $45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 $45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 $60, No. 3 $75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

de. 7

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty, full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

au 24 tf

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Mortising Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	160
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

IMPORTED DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

He was selected in England by Col. J. H. Powell as an animal of the *best blood* to be procured, is owned by a Company in a neighboring State, and is only parted with on account of making a cross with his get; he is 5 years old and will be sold a bargain.

Also some very fine Durhams of all ages, at a rate to *suit the times*. Apply to no 30 S SANDS.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber having more stock than he wishes to retain on his farm, will dispose of a number of them at the following moderate prices if immediate application be made.

SNOW DROP, Durham heifer, white, 27 mos. old, now in calf by my preminm bull Mohican—price $45.

STRAWBERRY, Durham heifer, 24 months old; sire Defiance 3d, in calf by Mohican—price $45.

CHERRY, half Durham, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d, out of my celebrated butter cow—price $25.

CLARA, 7-8 Durham 6 yrs. old, in calf by Mohican; this cow has a cut teat, and on that account will be sold for $30; her last calf brought $40.

LILY, Holstein and Devon, 3 years old, in calf by Mohican; her gr. dam was imported by Col. Tenant, and was one of the most celebrated milkers of her day—price 40 dollars.

SIDNEY, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican; her first calf sold at 4 weeks old for 25 dolls. Price 50.

PEACH BLOSSOM, full bred Devon, 3 years old last spring, in calf by Mohican price 50 dols.

MOHICAN, premium bull, half Durham and Devon, sire Defiance 3d, 18 months old; Defiance is out of Mr. Whitaker's stock, and was sold at 2½ years old for 225 dols. Price 40 dols.

LUCY, half Durham and half Devon heifer, 20 months old, sire Defiance 3d; this heifer took the second premium at Baltimore Co. Cattle Show in October last. Price 40 dols.

ROSE BUD, full bred Durham, sire Defiance 3d, 9 mo old $40.

Also two pair premium Berkshire Pigs yet remaining on hand, price 10 dols. per pair. J. B. H. FULTON.

Orders left with Mr. S. SANDS, will be attended to. d 21 3t

FOR SALE.

A handsome thorough bred DURHAM BULL, about 6 or 7 months old, from very superior stock. Price $65, deliverable in Baltimore—Apply to SAM. SANDS.

Jan. 18.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber proposes to deliver a course of lectures in Baltimore, on practical Agriculture and Chemical principles; and if sufficient encouragement should be offered, a Cabinet of Soils and minerals, to be collected from every county in the State will be arranged for the use of the subscribers.

TERMS.

For attending lectures and room for one year,	$5,00
With the privilege of asking questions and having two specimens of soils, ana yzed during the year,	10,00
For examining a farm and analyzing the soils and giving opinion thereof for one year,	20,00

Payable within the year.

The subscriber offers to Agriculturists and Teachers of schools of the Counties, to give a course of Lectures, arrange a cabinet of soils and their analysis, (payable in one and two years,) for $200,00

Charge for examining without analysis, 5,00

Examining, analyzing two specimens, and opinion, 10,00

Examining and analyzing soils, and opinion—the analysis will be made without regard to numbers, 20,00

All communications addressed to the subscriber, S. W. corner of Pratt and Sharp streets, Baltimore, will meet with attention.

jan 18 4t W. BAER.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Rams and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subcastle, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also,—he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Blood. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the Pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him.

Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir.—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six tooths and two are two tooths, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Ellman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at sixty three guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now hired by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Crips of Gedgrove.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes cull and best at 41s. 6d. that is, best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharge you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters,
Stratford Sub-castle.

The Rams or Ewes will be sold seperate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF, Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randalls town near the Liberty Road.

Price of a last spring's ram $25—Ewe 15 ja 18

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 80 to 300 bushels an hour,	15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75to150
Bolt sharpening hand Mills a superior article,	12 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20a35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

a 22 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $6; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

BARNABY & MOORS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at $7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov 23, 1842

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: *with a concave Landside and double share.* The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use:—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing:—3d, he believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

CATALOGUE

Of very choice sorts of FRUIT TREES, for Sale, raised on the Farm of LLOYD N. ROGERS; selected with much care from a great many varieties, and ripening their fruit in succession as follows:

PEACHES.

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe July	20th to 25th.
No. 20.—Baltimore Beauty,	"	Aug. 5th to 10th.
No. 70.—Canary,	"	Aug. 10th to 15th.
No. 24.—Red Magdalen,	"	Aug. 18th to 20th.
No. 58.—Lady Washington,	"	Aug. 22d to 25th.
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	Aug.	25th to 30th.
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th.
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red,	"	Sept. 1st to 5th.
No. 41.—Belgarde or Gallande,	"	Sept 8th to 12th.
No. 4.—Soft Heath,	"	Sept. 12th to 18th.
No. 62.—Red-cheeked Malagatune,	"	Sept. 12th to 15th.
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th.
No. 86.—Orange Free,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th.
No. 54.—Monstrous Free,	"	Sept 20th.
No. 55.—Vanzandt's Superb,	"	Sept. 22d.
No. 34.—Veto,	"	Sept. 22d to 28th.
No. 66.—Yellow Rose,	"	Sept. 24th to 28th.

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe Aug.	18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	"	Aug 20th to 25th.
No. 92.—Red Rover,	"	Sept. 1st to 5th.
No. 52.—Vandeveer's Optimum,	"	Sept. 5th to 10th.
No. 72.—Old Newington,	"	Sept. 10th to 15th.
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	"	Sept. 15th to 20th.
No. 17.—Kennedy's Carolina,	"	Sept. 18th to 23d.
No. 100.—Washington,	"	Sept. 20th to 25th.
No. 27.—Heath,	"	Sept. 20th.
No. 124.—Red Preserving,	"	Sept. 20th to 24th.
No. 43.—Large Morrisania,	"	Sept. 23d to 27th.
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable.	"	Sept 25th to 30th.
No. 1.—Bastian's October,	"	Oct. 1st to 10th.
No. 42.—Algiers,	"	Oct. 5 h to 15th.

The prices of the above are $15 per hundred, where 300 or more are purchased; $18 per hundred for any less number, and not under one hundred; and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high dry land, not rich, one year old from the bud, perfectly healthy, and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names and time of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

PEARS.

No. 3.—Madeleine,	Ripe July.	
No. 11.—Epargne,	"	July.
No. 32.—Poire Lammas,	"	July and Aug.
No. 33.—Rousselet Panache,	"	Aug.
No. 223.—Ambrosia,	"	Aug.
No. 140—Julienne,	"	Aug.
No. 48.—Washington,	"	Aug.
No. 8.—Skinless,	"	Aug.
No. 55.—Williams,	"	Aug. and Sept.
No. 4.—Doyenne Blanc,	"	Sept.
No. 127.—Epine d'Ete,	"	Sept.
No. 146.—Franc Real d'Ete,	"	Sept.
No. 80.—Wilhelmine,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 87.—Frederick de Wurtemberg,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 75—Beurre d'Amanlis,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 211.—Mabille,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 2.—Seckel,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 210—Louise Bonne de Jersey,	"	Sept. and Oct.
No. 1.—Green Satin,	"	Oct.
No. 57.—Bleeker's Meadow,	"	Oct.
No. 120—Cabot,	"	Oct.
No. 14.—Bergamote Sylvange,	"	Oct.
No. 79.—Napoleon,	"	Oct.
No. 121.—Parmentier,	"	Oct. Nov.
No. 56.—Marie Louise,	"	Oct Nov.
No. 88.—Urbaniste,	"	Oct. Nov.
No. 58.—Duchesse d'Angoulême,	"	Oct. Nov.
No. 90.—Poire d'Autumn,	"	Nov.
No 59.—Beurre Diel,	"	Nov. Dec.
No. 37.—Passe Colmar,	"	Nov. Dec.
No. 77.—Lewis,	"	Nov. Dec.
No. 35.—Sylvange,	"	Dec.
No. 30.—Echasserie,	"	Dec. Jan.
No. 104.—Winter Nelis,	"	Dec. Feb.
No. 62.—Goulu Morceau,	"	Dec. Feb.
No. 65.—Easter Bergamote,	"	Jan.
No. 20.—Colmar d'Hiver,	"	Jan.
No. 40.—Beurre d'Aremberg,	"	Jan Feb.
No. 21.—Bergamote de Soulers,	"	Feb
No. 85.—Fortunee,	"	Feb.

The above are worked on both pear and quince stocks, two years old from the bud or graft.

Price, $37 50 per hundred, or 50 cents each for any smaller number.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, when the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary.

Application made to

THOMAS TURNER, Manager,

a 4 At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

DEVON STOCK FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

A gentleman near this city being overstocked, and not wishing to winter so many cattle as he has now on hand, offers for sale the following blooded animals at the prices annexed—

1 full blooded Devon Bull, 18 months old; 2 full bred Devon Heifers, one 18, the other 20 months old, all represented as handsome well formed animals, and in fine order—The three will be sold for $100. Apply at this office to d 21 S. SANDS.